



NCERT



CHAPTER WISE TOPIC WISE

LINE BY LINE QUESTIONS

2024



BY
SCHOOL OF
EDUCATORS

THE LIVING WORLD

GROWTH

- Traits characteristics
- 1. Mass
- 2. Number
- Has a defining feature

CONSCIOUSNESS

- Responding to stimuli
- Sensing the environment
- Humans are "Self conscious"
- Defining character.

CELLULAR ORGANISATION

- All organisms are composed of cells
- Defining character
- Basic organisation starts with sub-microscopic molecular level.



REPRODUCTION

- By two ways - Sexual
- All living being reproduce for continuity of species

METABOLISM

- All organism (uni & multicellular) experience metabolic reaction at any given time
- Involves catabolism & anabolism
- Cellular metabolism is defining feature



LIVING BEING CHARACTERISTICS



HERBARIUM

- Exclusively for plants
- Dried plant specimens are preserved on sheets with certain information like date & place of collection are name of the collector.

BOTANICAL GARDEN

- Place for living plants labelled with biological name
- Indian Botanical Garden, Howrah famous for Great Banyan tree.



ZOOLOGICAL PARK

- Commonly called Zoos
- To protect wild animals in their protected environment



KEY

- On the basis of similarities & dissimilarities used for identification
- Each Statement - lead
- Pair of Contrasting characters - Couplet

MUSEUM

- Plants and animals specimens are stored & established in educational institutions

MISCELLANEOUS

- Plant: Discusses the distribution of plants in a region
- Animals: Gives information for identification of species in a region
- Monographs: It has collective data on single taxon
- Catalogues: Has brief information about species found in region



SYSTEMATIC

- Branch of science dealing with organisms diversity & their relationship.
- Scope:
 - CHARACTERIZATION
 - IDENTIFICATION
 - CLASSIFICATION
 - NOMENCLATURE



CLASSIFICATION

- Done by analysing the similarities & dissimilarities among organism.



DIVERSITY IN LIVING WORLD

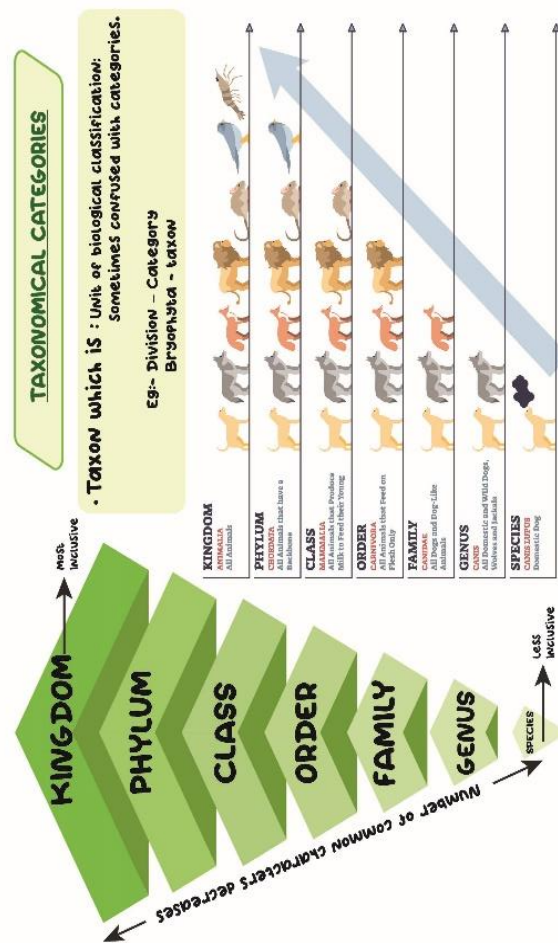


BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE

- Plants named by ICBN
- Animals named by ICZN
- By Carolus Linnaeus
- Binomial Name/ Scientific name (has two parts)
 - Generic Name: Starts with capital letters
 - Specific epithet: Starts with small letters
- when typed - in italics
- when handwritten - underlined
- Author's name may be added at the end of biological name

BOOKS

- Systema Naturae - Linnaeus
- Genera Plantarum - Linnaeus



NCERT LINE BY LINE QUESTIONS

What is living?

- The characteristics of growth include
A) increase in mass
B) increase in number
C) increase in length
D) both A. and B.
- Unicellular organisms grow by
A) cell elongation
B) cell division
C) accumulation of material on the surface
D) none of these
- Mountains, boulders and sand mounds also grow, but they are not considered as living organisms because they grow by
A) Accumulation of material on their inner surface.
B) the division of their particles.
C) accumulation of material on their outer surface.
D) both A. and B.
- Choose the correct statement about growth in plants.
A) Growth occurs continuously throughout their lifespan by cell division.
B) The growth is seen only upto a certain age.
C) Growth occurs by the accumulation of material on the upper surface of their cells.
D) Growth occurs only in certain cells.
- In yeast and Hydra, reproduction occurs by
A) conjugation
B) sporulation
C) budding
D) none of these
- The organism(s) that can multiply by fragmentation is/are
A) fungi
B) filamentous algae
C) protonema of moss
D) all of these
- In Amoeba, reproduction is synonymous with
A) digestion
B) growth
C) locomotion
D) none of these
- Living organisms that do not reproduce are
A) mule
B) worker bees
C) infertile human couples
D) all of these
- Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the codes given below.

Column-I
(Organism)
a Planaria
b Hydra
c Fungi
d Amoeba

Codes

a b c d
A) 2 4 1 3
C) 3 1 4 2

Column-II
(Method of reproduction)
(1) Fragmentation
(2) Regeneration
(3) Binary fission
(4) Budding

a b c d
B) 4 2 3 1
D) 1 3 2 4

- The sum total of all the chemical reactions occurring in our body is
A) anabolism
B) catabolism
C) metabolism
D) none of these
- An isolated metabolic reaction outside the body of an organism, performed in a test tube is
A) living
B) non-living
C) neither living nor non-living
D) sometimes living and sometimes nonliving depending upon environmental factors
- Choose the incorrect statement from the following:
A) All living organisms exhibit metabolism.

- B) Metabolism is the sum total of all chemical reactions occurring in our body.
 C) Metabolism is a defining feature of all living organisms.
 D) Metabolic reactions cannot be demonstrated outside the body in cellfree systems.
13. Isolated metabolic reactions occurring invitro are not living things, but surely living reactions. It proves that 'A' of the body is the defining feature of life forms. Here 'A' is
 A) reproduction B) cellular organization
 C) metabolic reactions D) growth
14. Identify the defining characteristics of living organisms from the following.
 A) Growth B) Ability to make sound
 C) Reproduction D) Response to external stimuli
15. Photoperiod affects
 A) reproduction B) metabolism
 C) growth D) cellular organization
16. Living organisms respond to environmental stimuli which could be
 A) physical B) chemical C) biological D) all of these
17. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:

Column-I

a Growth

b Reproduction

c Metabolism

d Consciousness

Codes

a b c d

A) 3 2 4 1

C) 1 3 2 4

Column-II

(1) Production of progeny

(2) Sum of all chemical reactions occurring in body

(3) Sense and respond to environmental stimuli

(4) Increase in mass and number

a b c d

B) 4 1 2 3

D) 2 4 3 1

18. All living organisms are linked to each other because
 A) they show a common cellular organization.
 B) they possess common genetic material of the same type.
 C) they share common genetic material but to varying degrees.
 D) all of these.
19. Assertion: Non-living objects also grow.
 Reason: They grow by accumulation of material on the surface.
 A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 B) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 C) Assertion is true but reason is false.
 D) Both assertion and reason are false.
20. Assertion: Reproduction is not a defining property of living organisms.
 Reason: Mules do not reproduce.
 A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 B) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 C) Assertion is true but reason is false.
 D) Both assertion and reason are false.
21. Assertion: Non-living objects also exhibit metabolism.
 Reason: Isolated metabolic reactions occurring, invitro are living things.
 A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 B) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 C) Assertion is true but reason is false.
 D) Both assertion and reason are false.

Diversity in the living World

22. The process of naming of living organisms is called
 A) systematics B) taxonomy C) nomenclature D) none of these
23. Identification of an organism means

- A) its correct description
C) its correct nomenclature
- B) its correct classification
D) all of these
24. ICBN stands for
A) International Code for Biological Naming
B) International Centre for Botanical Nomenclature
C) Indian Code for Biological Nomenclature
D) International Code for Botanical Nomenclature
25. Choose the correct statement about scientific names.
A) They ensure that each organism has only one name.
B) Description of any organism should enable the people to arrive at the same name.
C) They ensure that such a name has not been used for any other organism.
D) All of these.
26. The system of providing a name with two components is called
A) trinomial nomenclature
B) binomial nomenclature
C) uninominal nomenclature
D) none of these
27. The naming system, which is practised by biologists all over the world, was given by
A) Carolus Linnaeus
B) Whittaker
C) Haeckel
D) Woese
28. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the codes given below.
- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Column-I | Column-II |
| a Biodiversity | (1) Correct description of an organism |
| b Nomenclature | (2) The variety of living organisms |
| c Identification | (3) A system of providing a name with two components |
| d Binomial nomenclature | (4) Naming of living organisms |
| Codes - | |
| a b c d | a b c d |
| A) 2 4 1 3 | B) 4 3 2 1 |
| C) 1 2 4 3 | D) 3 1 4 2 |
29. Select correctly written scientific name of mango which was first described by Carolus Linnaeus.
A) *Mangifera indica* Car Linn.
B) *Mangifera indica* Linn.
C) *Mangifera indica*
D) *Mangifera Indica*
30. In *Mangifera indica* Linn., the specific epithet is
A) *Mangifera*
B) *indica*
C) Linn.
D) Both A. and B.
31. Choose the incorrect statement about rules of nomenclature.
A) Biological names are generally given in Latin.
B) The first word in biological name represents the genus while the second component denotes the specific epithet.
C) When hand written, both words of biological names are separately underlined.
D) Both the words of biological name start with capital letter.
32. Which of the following is against the rules of ICBN?
A) Handwritten scientific names should be underlined.
B) Every species should have a generic name and a specific epithet.
C) Scientific names are in latin and should be italicized.
D) Generic and specific names should be written starting with small letters.
33. Biological names are generally written in
A) Greek language
B) Latin language
C) English language
D) Hindi language
34. The process by which organisms are grouped into convenient categories based on some easily observable characters, is called
A) taxonomy
B) identification
C) classification
D) nomenclature

35. The scientific term used for the categories of organisms to study them is
A) taxa B) biological name C) systematics D) none of these
36. The process of classification is called
A) systematics B) taxonomy C) nomenclature D) identification
37. The modern taxonomic studies are based on
A) cell structures B) external and internal structure
C) development process D) all of these
38. Among the following process which one is not the basic to taxonomy?
A) Identification B) Classification
C) Collection of specimen D) Nomenclature
39. Systematics refers to
A) diversities of different kinds of organisms and their relationship.
B) identification and study of organ systems of organisms.
C) identification and preservation of organisms.
D) study of habitat of organisms and their classification.
40. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the codes given below.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Column-I | Column-II |
| a Mammalia | (1) Specific epithet |
| b <i>Mangifera</i> | (2) Branch of study |
| c <i>indica</i> | (3) Taxa |
| d Systematics | (4) Generic name |
| Codes - | |
| a b c d | a b c d |
| A) 3 4 1 2 | B) 2 1 3 4 |
| C) 1 2 4 3 | D) 4 3 2 1 |
41. Assertion: Binomial nomenclature given by Linnaeus is being practiced by biologists all over the world.
Reason: Each name of this system has two components, the generic name and the specific epithet.
- A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false. D) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.
42. Assertion: The process of classification of organisms is taxonomy.
Reason: It is merely based on the external features of organisms.
- A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false. D) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.
43. Assertion: Systematics is the study of organisms, their diversities but not the relationships among them.
Reason: Systematics is derived from a English word 'systema'.
- A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false. D) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Taxonomic Categories

44. All the taxonomic categories together constitute the
A) taxon B) family C) kingdom D) hierarchy
45. The lowest taxonomic category is
A) agenus B) species C) class D) family
46. The basic requirement for placing an organism in various categories is the knowledge of
A) characters of an individual B) characters of group of organisms
C) binomial nomenclature D) both A and B
47. *Solanum* includes species
A) *nigrum* B) *melongena* C) *tuberosum* D) all of these

48. The taxonomic category, genus represents
 A) an individual organism B) a collection of organisms
 C) a group of closely related species of organisms
 D) none of these
49. Match Column-I and Column-II and choose the correct option from the codes given below.

Column-I
 (Organism name)

a Lion
 b Leopard
 c Tiger
 d Potato

Codes -

a b c d

A) 2 4 1 3

C) 1 2 4 3

Column-II

(Scientific name)

(1) *Panthera tigris*

(2) *Panthera leo*

(3) *Solanum nigrum*

(4) *Panthera pardus*

a b c d

B) 4 2 1 3

D) 3 4 2 1

50. 'Suffix' used for a unit of classification in plants to indicate 'family' taxonomic category is

A) -ales

B) -onae

C) -aceae

D) ae

51. The taxonomic category 'order' lies between

A) Genus and species

B) Genus and family

C) Family and class

D) Class and phylum

52. Choose the incorrect statement from the following.

A) Each genus may have one or more than one specific epithets representing different organisms.

B) Potato and brinjal are two different species but both belong to the genus *Solanum*.

C) 'Families' are characterized on the basis of merely reproductive features of plant species.

D) 'Order' is a higher taxonomic category and is identified on the basis of aggregates of characteristics.

53. Fishes, amphibians, reptiles and birds represent which taxonomic category?

A) Class

B) Phylum

C) Order

D) Kingdom

54. The 'phylum' taxon of animal classification is equivalent to which taxon of plant classification?

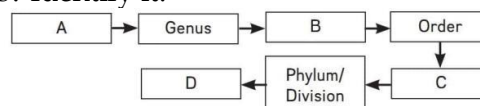
A) Class

B) Division

C) Order

D) Family

55. Refer to the given figure showing hierarchical arrangement of taxonomic categories in the ascending order. In the figure some taxa are labeled as A, B, C and D. Which taxon will show maximum similar characters among its members? Identify it.



(a) B
 (c) C

(b) A
 (d) D

A) B

B) A

C) C

D) D

56. The kingdom that comprises all plants from various divisions is

A) Plantae

B) Animalia

C) Chordata

D) Mammal

57. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:

Column-I

a Order
 b Kingdom
 c Family
 d Genus
 e Species

Codes

a b c d e

A) 5 3 2 1 4

C) 1 5 3 4 2

Column-II

(1) *Solanum*

(2) Solanaceae

(3) Plantae

(4) *tuberosum*

(5) Polymoniales

a b c d e

B) 4 2 5 3 1

D) 3 4 1 5 2

58. In a taxonomic hierarchy, on moving from species to kingdom, the number of common characteristics
- A) will increase B) remain same C) will decrease D) may increase or decrease
59. Choose the correct statements from the following:
- I. In case of plants, classes with a few similar characters are aligned to a higher category called phylum.
 II. Sub-categories have also been developed in the taxonomic hierarchy to facilitate more sound and scientific placement of various taxa.
 III. Class includes related orders.
 IV. Convolvulaceae family is included in polymoniales order on the basis of its floral characters.
- Select the correct option.
- A) I and IV B) II and III C) II, III and IV D) All of these
60. Match Column-I with Column-II for housefly classification and select the correct option using the codes given below.
- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| Column-I | Column-II |
| a Family | (1) Diptera |
| b Order | (2) Arthropoda |
| c Class | (3) Muscidae |
| d Phylum | (4) Insecta |
- Codes
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a b c d | a b c d |
| A) 4 3 2 1 | B) 4 2 1 3 |
| C) 3 1 4 2 | D) 3 2 4 1 |
61. Assertion: Genus may have one or more than one species epithets.
 Reason: Genus comprises a group of related species.
- A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
 D) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.
62. Assertion: Order is the assemblage of families which exhibit a few similar characters.
 Reason: Plant family polymoniales is included in the order solanaceae based on the floral characters.
- A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false. D) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.
63. Assertion: Wheat belongs to the family poaceae.
 Reason: Wheat is a member of order poales.
- A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false. D) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.
64. Which of the following options represents the correct classification for the given animal?



	Phylum	Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species
A)	Chordata	Vertebrata	Chiroptera	Felidae	Canis	Tigris
B)	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Felidae	Panthera	Tigris
C)	Vertebrata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Felidae	Panthera	Tigris

Taxonomical Aids

65. Taxonomic studies of various organisms are useful in
A) agriculture B) forestry C) industry D) all of these
66. Taxonomic studies require
A) correct classification
B) correct identification of organisms
C) intensive laboratory and field studies
D) all of these
67. A store house of collected plant specimens that are dried, pressed and preserved on sheets is a
A) herbarium B) botanical garden
C) zoological park D) catalogue
68. Among the following, which information is not provided by the herbarium sheet about a plant?
A) Collector's name B) Place of collection
C) Economic importance of plant species D) Botanical name of the plant
69. The specialized gardens having collections of living plants for reference are
A) Herbarium B) Botanical gardens
C) Zoological parks D) Museum
70. Match the Column-I and Column-II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Column-I</p> <p>a Kew Botanical Garden</p> <p>B Indian Botanical Garden</p> <p>c National Botanical Research Institute</p> <p>d Forest Research Institute</p> <p>Codes -</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a b c d</p> <p>A) 3 4 2 1</p> <p>C) 1 3 4 2</p> | <p>Column-II</p> <p>(1) Dehradun</p> <p>(2) Lucknow</p> <p>(3) England</p> <p>(4) Howrah</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a b c d</p> <p>B) 4 2 3 1</p> <p>D) 2 1 3 4</p> |
|--|---|
71. National Botanical Research Institute is situated at
A) Howrah B) Lucknow C) Dehradun D) Delhi
72. Choose the incorrect statement from the following:
A) Herbarium is a storehouse of collected plant specimens that are dried, pressed and preserved on sheets.
B) Herbaria serve as quick referral systems in taxonomical studies.
C) Botanical gardens have collection of preserved plant materials also.
D) Indian Botanical Garden is situated at Howrah, India.
73. Biological museums have collection of
A) preserved plant specimens B) preserved animal specimens
C) live plants and animals D) both A and B
74. Insects are preserved in insect boxes
A) in preservative solutions B) after stuffing
C) after collecting, killing and pinning D) as skeletons
75. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Column-I(Organism)</p> <p>a Birds</p> <p>b Human</p> <p>c Insects</p> <p>d Small animals</p> <p>Codes -</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a b c d</p> <p>A) 3 1 4 2</p> | <p>Column-II (Method of preservation)</p> <p>(1) Skeleton</p> <p>(2) Preservative solution</p> <p>(3) Stuffing</p> <p>(4) In boxes after killing and pinning</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a b c d</p> <p>B) 4 3 2 1</p> |
|---|---|

76. The place where wild animals are kept in protected environment is
 A) botanical garden B) zoological park
 C) museum D) herbarium
77. Zoological parks are commonly known as
 A) museum B) garden C) zoo D) none of these
78. Zoological parks and botanical gardens have a collection of
 A) exotic living species only B) endemic living species only
 C) both A and B D) only local plants and animals
79. Plants and animals are identified by key on the basis of their
 A) morphology B) anatomy
 C) similarities and dissimilarities D) all of these
80. The keys are based on contrasting characters generally in a pair called
 A) couplet B) doublet C) triplet D) all of these
81. The contrasting characteristics generally in a pair used for identification of animals in Taxonomic key are referred to as
 A) Lead B) Couplet C) Doublet D) Alternate
82. Taxonomic key is used in the preparation of the
 A) monographs B) flora C) both A and B D) none of these
83. Each statement of the key is called a
 A) couplet B) lead C) monograph D) none of these
84. Match items given in Column-I with those in Column-II and select the correct option given below.

Column-I

Column-II

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| a Herbarium | (1) It is a place having a collection of preserved plants and animals. |
| b Key | (2) A list that enumerates methodically all the species found in an area with brief description aiding identification. |
| c Museum | (3) It is a place where dried and pressed plant specimens mounted on sheets are kept. |
| d Catalogue | (4) A booklet containing a list of characters and their alternates which are helpful in identification of various taxa. |

Codes –

a b c d

a b c d

A) 1 4 3 2

B) 3 2 1 4

C) 2 4 3 1

D) 3 4 1 2

85. Choose the correct statements about taxonomic keys.
 I. It is used for the identification of only plants.
 II. Each statement in the key is called a lead.
 III. No separate taxonomic keys are required for different taxonomic categories.
 A) II and III B) I and II C) III and I D) II only
86. Among the following which one is not a taxonomic aid?
 A) Flora B) Manual C) Taxon D) Key
87. Among the following which one contains information on any one taxon?
 A) Flora B) Monograph C) Manual D) Catalogue
88. Assertion: Herbarium is a storehouse of collected plant specimens that are dried, pressed and preserved on sheets.
 Reason: Herbaria serve as quick referral systems in taxonomical studies.
 A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false. D) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.
89. Assertion: Museums have collection of live plants and animals.
 Reason: In museums, as far as possible, conditions similar to their natural habitat are provided.

90. A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false. D) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.
 Assertion: The taxonomical keys are based on the contrasting characters.
 Reason: Each statement in the key is called a couplet.
 A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
 B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
 D) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

NEET PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS

1. Match the items given in column I with those in column II and select the correct option given below: [2018]
- | Column I | Column II |
|--------------|---|
| A. Herbarium | I. It is a place having a collection of preserved plants and animals. |
| B. Key | II. A list that enumerates methodically all the species found in an area with brief description aiding identification. |
| C. Museum | III. It is a place where dried and pressed plant specimens mounted on sheets are kept. |
| D. Catalogue | IV. A booklet containing a list of characters and their alternates which are helpful in identification of various taxa. |
- (a) A – I; B – IV; C – III; D – II (b) A – III; B – II; C – I; D – IV
 (c) A – III; B – IV; C – I; D – II (d) A – II; B – IV; C – III; D – I
2. Nomenclature is governed by certain universal rules. Which one of the following is contrary to the rules of nomenclature? [2016]
- (a) Biological names can be written in any language.
 (b) The first word in a biological name represents the genus name, and the second is a specific epithet.
 (c) The names are written in Latin and are italicised.
 (d) When written by hand, the names are to be underlined.
3. It is much easier for a small animal to run uphill than for a large animal, because [2016]
- (a) it is easier to carry a small body weight.
 (b) smaller animals have a higher metabolic rate.
 (c) small animals have a lower O₂ requirement.
 (d) the efficiency of muscles in large animals is less than in the small animals.
4. Select correctly written scientific name of Mango which was first described by Carolus Linnaeus (NEET-2019)
- (a) *Mangifera indica* Car. Linn. (b) *Mangifera indica* Linn.
 (c) *Mangifera indica* (d) *Mangifera Indica*
5. The contrasting characteristics generally in a pair used for identification of animals in Taxonomic Key are referred to as : (NEET-2019 ODISSA)
- (a) Lead (b) Couplet (c) Doublet (d) Alternate

NCERT LINE BY LINE QUESTIONS – ANSWERS

1) D	2) B	3) C	4) A	5) C	6) D	7) B	8) D	9) A	10) C
11) C	12) D	13) B	14) D	15) A	16) D	17) B	18) C	19) A	20) A
21) D	22) C	23) D	24) D	25) D	26) B	27) A	28) A	29) B	30) B
31) D	32) D	33) B	34) C	35) A	36) B	37) D	38) C	39) A	40) A
41) A	42) C	43) D	44) D	45) B	46) D	47) D	48) C	49) A	50) C
51) C	52) C	53) B	54) B	55) B	56) A	57) A	58) C	59) B	60) C
61) A	62) C	63) B	64) B	65) D	66) D	67) A	68) C	69) B	70) A
71) B	72) C	73) D	74) C	75) C	76) B	77) C	78) C	79) C	80) A
81) B	82) C	83) B	84) B	85) D	86) C	87) B	88) D	89) C	90) C

NEET PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS-ANSWERS

1 (c) 2 (a) 3 (b) 4(2) 5(2)

NEET PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS-EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) Herbarium is a place where dried and pressed plant specimen mounted on sheets are kept systematically.
Key is the Identification of various taxa. Museum is an institution where plant and animal specimen are exhibited to public. A collection may include scientific specimen works of arts etc. Catalogue is an alphabetical listing of species.
2. (a) Binomial nomenclature is a formal system of naming species of living things by giving each a name composed of two parts, both of which use Latin grammatical forms, although they can be based on words from other languages.
3. (b) Basal metabolic rate is inversely proportional to body size. So, smaller animals have a higher metabolic rate. Hence, production of energy is more.

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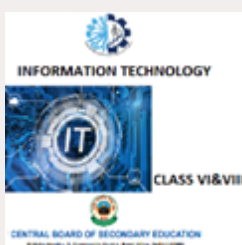
Design Thinking & Innovation



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Handicrafts



Information Technology



Marketing/Commercial Application



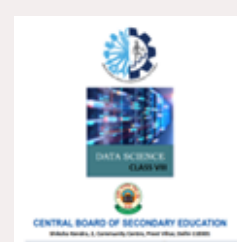
Mass Media - Being Media Literate



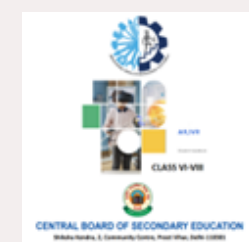
Travel & Tourism



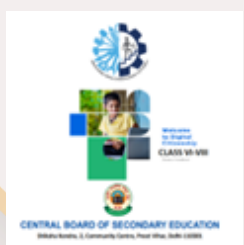
Coding



Data Science (Class VIII only)



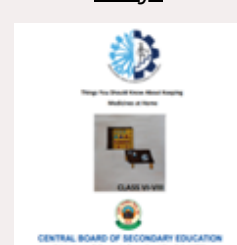
Augmented Reality / Virtual Reality



Digital Citizenship



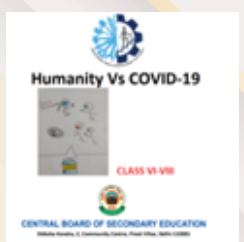
Life Cycle of Medicine & Vaccine



Things you should know about keeping Medicines at home



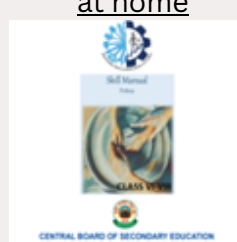
What to do when Doctor is not around



Humanity & Covid-19



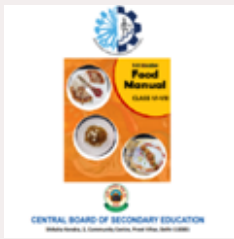
Blue Pottery



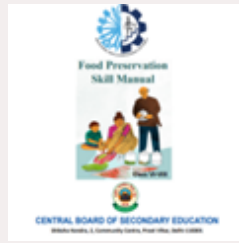
Pottery



Block Printing



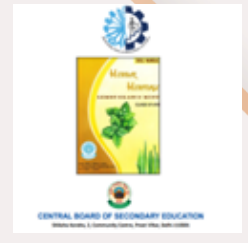
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Food Preservation



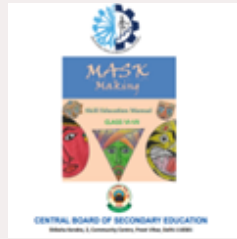
Baking



Herbal Heritage



Khadi



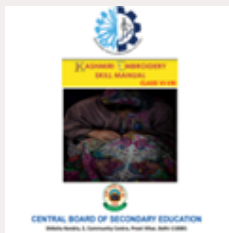
Mask Making



Mass Media



Making of a Graphic Novel



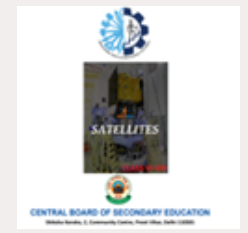
Kashmiri Embroidery



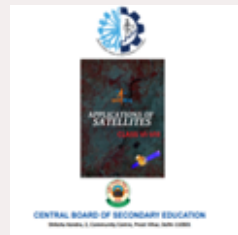
Embroidery



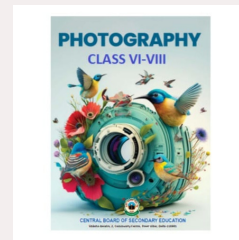
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Satellites



Application of Satellites

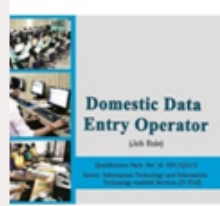


Photography

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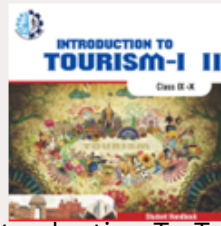
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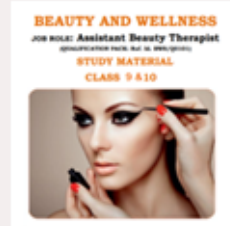
Automotive



Introduction To Financial Markets



Introduction To Tourism



Beauty & Wellness



Agriculture



Food Production



Front Office Operations



Banking & Insurance



Marketing & Sales



Health Care



Apparel



Multi Media



Multi Skill Foundation Course



Artificial Intelligence



Physical Activity Trainer



Data Science



Electronics & Hardware (NEW)

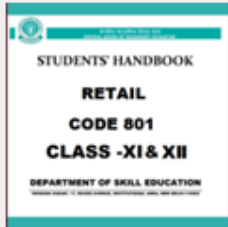


Foundation Skills For Sciences (Pharmaceutical & Biotechnology)(NEW)

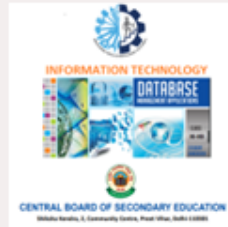


Design Thinking & Innovation (NEW)

SKILL SUBJECTS AT SR. SEC. LEVEL (CLASSES XI – XII)



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Information Technology



Web Application



Automotive



Financial Markets Management



Tourism



Beauty & Wellness



Agriculture



Food Production



Front Office Operations



Banking



Marketing



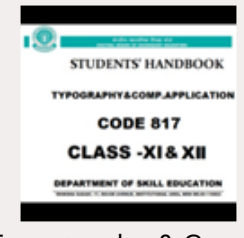
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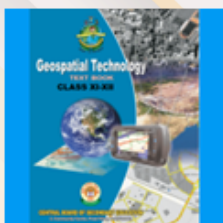
Insurance



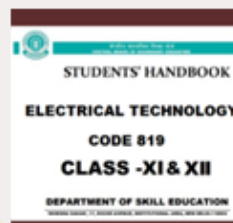
Horticulture



Typography & Comp.
Application



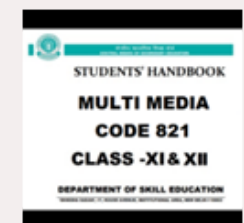
Geospatial Technology



Electrical Technology



Electronic Technology



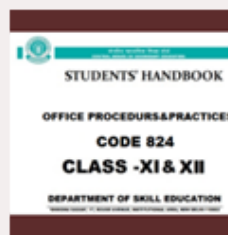
Multi-Media



Taxation



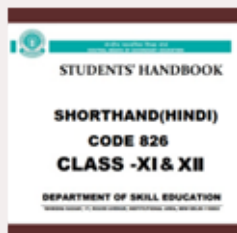
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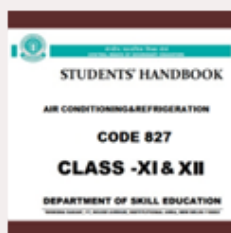
Office Procedures & Practices



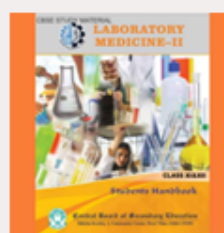
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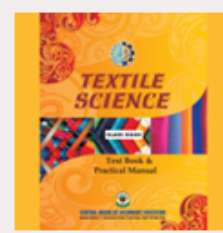
Shorthand (Hindi)



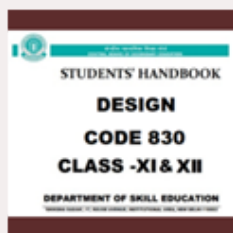
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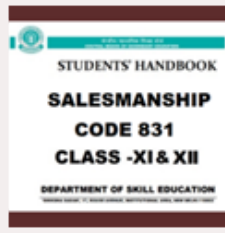
Medical Diagnostics



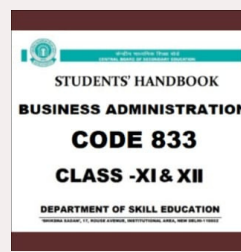
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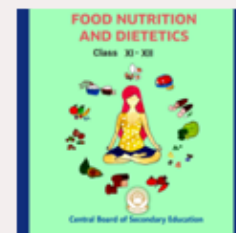
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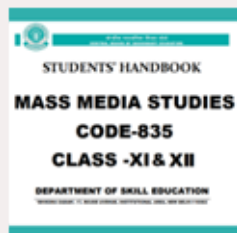
Salesmanship



Business Administration



Food Nutrition & Dietetics



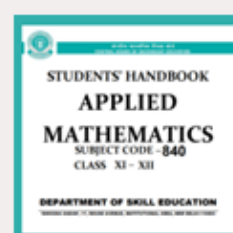
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Early Childhood Care & Education



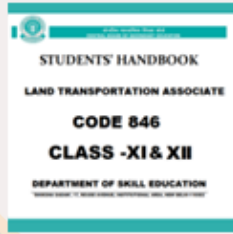
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